

EL PASO HERALD

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No. 97 *Telephone* Secretary.

Another Positive Step Taken

BIDS have been called for on the construction of the railroad from the Santa Fe to the site of the Elephant Butte dam. This is the first positive step to follow the approval of the condemnation award by the court and the deposit of the amount to cover the cost of the land needed for the reservoir and railroad right-of-way. The calling for bids is in the direct line of construction operations to be pushed forward with all dispatch now as announced by the department. It will take 30 days to receive and open bids and a short time for the successful contractor to get his men and machinery on the ground. Then the actual work of construction will begin and go forward without interruption.

The work of building the railroad should be well under way before the middle of August. As soon as the railroad is completed to the dam site the government will begin rushing in building materials and machinery. The working force will steadily increase from now on, and at the end of a year when excavation for the foundation of the dam will begin there should be at least 1000 men employed at the dam site. This number will be steadily increased as the work goes forward until during the busiest period of construction there will be several thousand men employed, who with their families will make up a community of 5000 or 6000 people in the construction camp.

Most of the money to be spent at this stage of the work will come back to El Paso through the ordinary channels of trade. The greater part of the expense will be for labor, and for supplies to sustain man and beast. There is no reason why most of the supplies should not be bought here as well as tools, machinery, explosives, building materials and equipment, wagons, harness, etc. El Paso will almost immediately begin to feel the good effects of this influx of outside money. From \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 of government money will be disbursed and spent in El Paso within the next few years while work is going on on this immense project, the greatest irrigation undertaking in the world.

This city is on the verge of a splendid era of development, and everything is working in our behalf to insure fruitful years for our immediate future.

Dr. Cook ought to be press agent for one of the big fighters. Originality is lacking in their press stuff and the doctor is certainly original enough.

Reduction In Fire Insurance Rates

BY ORDER of the state fire rating board, a considerable reduction is to be made in fire insurance rates for the state. This is the direct result of El Paso's splendid campaign at Austin conducted by senator C. B. Hudspeth and ex-mayor J. U. Sweeney. Although there was comparatively little active cooperation from the west of the state, El Paso was able through her representatives to make out a case for the entire state, and every holder of an insurance policy in Texas will benefit by the work of the El Paso representatives at Austin.

The reductions announced Tuesday by the state board will bring considerable relief to the man whose rate was raised in the largest proportion under the new schedule. The reduction of the charge for additional occupants from 15 cents to 5 cents will affect about half the business risks, and the saving on those affected should average 20c or more on the rate; in other words, it cuts the charge for additional occupants down by two-thirds in each case in which this charge is a factor. The reduction in charges for additional occupants will probably apply also to residences although this point is not clear.

The principal relief, however, comes from the order for a 25 percent reduction on the final specific rates; in other words, the man whose final rate under the applied schedule amounts to \$4 on the \$100, will have his rate reduced to \$3 under the 25 percent reduction, and the \$2 man will come down to \$1.50 on the \$100.

These reductions are precisely in line with the arguments presented at Austin by the representatives of protesting cities led by the El Paso representatives. It is the belief of the protestants that the board might have gone considerably further and ordered other substantial reductions. Any relief, however, is welcome, and the result so far is worth all the time and effort and expense the campaign has cost.

There are many other excesses and inconsistencies in the general basic schedule which become apparent when the schedule is applied to find specific rates. The fight is not over. El Paso must present her claims as a community and as individuals before the board until all improper charges are reduced or removed.

By making the necessary public improvements and putting in additional fire protection, the city of El Paso can bring about a substantial reduction in her key rate. The cost of these changes will be saved in the first year or two to policy holders, and it is right and just that the money for these improvements should come out of the funds raised by general taxation. When the key rate is reduced, the reduction to individual policy holders will be greater than the actual number of cents represented by the reduction in the key rate, for as the key rate is reduced various percentages are readjusted so that charges of various kinds are smaller in proportion.

Individual property owners can also make changes in their property, which while they may be expensive will result in a reduction of specific rates. In many cases the reduction will not compensate for the changes, for the insurance premiums saved will not pay interest on the cost of the improvements; in other cases, however, the improvements will be wise economy. Of course all the charges for rubbish and violations of city ordinances can be removed without very great expense by the voluntary action of property owners.

With all the changes that can reasonably be made, it does not at this time appear that El Paso's average rate can be brought down to the old average rate. Herein lies the injustice that was so strongly complained of by El Paso's representatives at Austin. The insurance companies showed that the ratio of their losses to premiums collected in El Paso had been only 44 percent for the 10 years past. The insurance companies' representatives declared that they had done a profitable business in El Paso during these 10 years, although they maintained that the last year had been unprofitable. In the face of their own showing that they had been doing a profitable business, they raise our rate to an extraordinary degree, and then after our making all or nearly all of the changes they suggest with a view to reducing the fire hazard below what it ever was in the past, they only hold out to us the hope that we may be able to get our rate down somewhere near where it was before the new schedule went into effect.

The logic of the situation would certainly demand a considerable reduction below the old rate after all the changes suggested have been made by the city and by individuals.

The action of the state board as far as it goes deserves to be highly commended and the wisdom of the reductions ordered is unquestionable; while the success of the mission of Messrs. Hudspeth and Sweeney to Austin in El Paso's interest is demonstrated by the step taken promptly by the board to relieve somewhat the serious situation brought about in this city when the new rates were established.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

MY UNCLE lived a hundred years, and then he up and died; we planted him, with sundry tears, one balmy eve, and died to sit before the door, and mutter oft: "By heck! My years on earth have been five score, and I am still on deck!" And often would gather near a large, admiring crowd, which made the old man shiver with joy, he was so proud. But I, who have a heart of steel, reproached him for his age; "you've lived so long," I used to spout; "where have you hid your wits?"

Where is your book of golden deeds—what record does it show? A man is like the cheapest weeds, if he can only live, I'd rather write Lord Byron's rhyme, and die in life's fair dawn, than raise long whiskers all the time, and just live on and on. I'd rather lead a hope forlorn, and thus give up my breath, than spend a lifetime chewing corn and dogging Old Man Death. We're here to labor and achieve, to do what good we may, to grind and saw and chop and weave, and churn and put up hay; to carry water in a sieve, to whistle hopeful tunes; and he who's satisfied to live, is full of musty prunes."

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Who Is Responsible For the Death Of This Baby?

The Story of Little Solidad and the Poul Stench That Helped to Hasten Her End.

By Miss H. Grace Franklin, Director the Woman's Charity Association School For Mothers.

The day was hot and the dispensary was filled with babies, sick babies, cross babies, little babies and big babies, babies underfed and babies overfed. One little fellow, three months old, weighed four and one-half pounds, while another, 11 months old, weighed 25 pounds.

Over in a chair, in one corner of the room, sat a little girl. As a glance could see that she was very ill and not able to hold up her head. She was six years old, plump with great braids of black hair hanging down her back and her big, beautiful black eyes were filled with pain and suffering. I had the mother carry her into the examining room and place her on the table to await the coming of the doctor. She had a temperature of 105, pulse 120, very weak and very irregular, and respiration 72. The mother stated that she had had measles and now whooping cough and for the past few days a pain in her side. They had no money to buy either medicine or secure a doctor and she was in despair, when a good neighbor had sent her to the county dispensary. I asked her if the child had walked to the dispensary and she replied that she had; pulse 120, irregular, respiration 72 and when she reached the dispensary she was examined by the physician she was found to have pneumonia. Have you ever seen any one ill with pneumonia—the pain drawn face, the labored breathing, the intense suffering? Poor baby! How she must have suffered!

We insisted upon the mother getting a go cart and taking the child home to it, for her chances were indeed very slim, and we feared she might die before she reached the home. I called at the house and found them living in one room, 8x10 feet, and everything was piled on the floor as if they intended leaving. Solidad was no better. She was sleeping upon a bed of rags and in the same bed was a

little boy, I asked the little fellow and boy, I asked his father to hold. I secured a clean comfort and clean sheets and prepared a fresh bed for the child. The room seemed to be without windows, but at last I located one that looked like a hole. I opened it and the stench, I can smell it now. It seemed to come from all the closets in El Paso. I advised them to move without delay. Just what to do I did not know, for I felt the air was poison and I knew the air in the room was death dealing, so I left the window open. I bathed the child and gave the woman practical instructions in applying a mustard paste, sponging, and giving fluids to drink. The little thing had been dressed in six layers of clothes and wrapped in a double blanket.

As I went out of the house I looked for the toilets and found three only. I went to the house and found they were uncovered and swarming with flies. I at once reported this to the health department and Dr. Anderson immediately ordered the place cleaned, but my visit to my report were too late to save Solidad.

That afternoon, calling with some fresh night gowns, I found her some better. I gave another sponge bath and again applied a mustard paste. They were given careful instructions for the night and sent to the depot for free ice, milk and distilled water.

The next morning they brought the child to the dispensary and she was very ill, so I went to see her. After she had been placed on the examining table she asked to go to sleep and she slept until the doctor arrived. It was the first clear air she had slept in for some time. Solidad died at 6 p. m.

Where do you think the responsibility should be placed? What do you think should be written above her little grave? Too much clean air? No, indeed! Solidad was the victim of the unsanitary quarters of the poor.

Why not give the south side a sewer system?

H. Grace Franklin, Director Woman's Charity Association School for Mothers.

14 YEARS AGO TO-DAY

(From The Herald of this date, 1896)

Misses Barlow, Kneeland and Catlin, who have been attending the West Point women's academy in Mississippi, were tendered a complimentary dance by their men friends in the district courtroom, the event being in honor of their return.

Burtis S. Barber, son of L. W. Barber, of El Paso, was married in El Paso, June 25, 1896, to Miss M. B. Barber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Barber, of the groom, was maid of honor.

The cornerstone of the new Juarez jail will be laid next week. The structure is a handsome one, modeled after the customs house, and is the first one of its kind to be erected in the state of Chihuahua. It will, when completed, cost \$20,000.

The city council, at a special session, agreed to advance engineer J. B. Hawley, of Fort Worth, \$400 to cover expenses in preparing plans and specifications for a new sewerage system. No other business was transacted.

Three expert bicyclists from Albuquerque, N. M., headed by Mr. Roberts, arrived today to take part in the races at Cyclists' park, Juarez.

Some citizens are objecting to McGinty's band playing selections from Wagner at their concerts. Nevertheless, the band will continue to render gems from the pen of the great German composer.

ARE CRANKS THE BEST CUSTOMERS?

(Continued From Page One.)

and especially of the man who kicks. He does not complain, how is the store manager to know what he wants and matter? A merchant always appreciates a kick. It gives him an opportunity to please, where if there was no kick, his customer would be unpleased."

"It applies to men, but not to women," declared P. W. Norton, of the International Book and Stationery company. "It doesn't apply to women because women are different. Usually they know what they want; usually women don't know what they want. If you please the crank he will come back. The average customer will float into any store and doesn't care what he gets. That's the trouble with the wholesale and retail business. It applies all around in the business world."

"There is a great difference between the kick and the crank," says D. C. Kinney, of the Kinney Shoe company. Applying the theory to shoes, he continues: "A crank is hard to sell, but once sold, he is a regular customer. He knows what he wants, and if you have it he buys of you, and of nobody else. The kicker usually is a habitual kicker. He buys carelessly and then objects to what he has bought. The crank, on the contrary, buys carefully, and gets just what he wants."

Merely Particular People.
"I don't call them cranks; I call them particular people," is what H. U. Neill, manager of the R. C. Lightbody company, has to say. "Particular people is what they want. It is a common fault of salesmen to sell men what they don't want. That sort of business doesn't pay with any class of men. Yes, I honestly believe that the crank is the best pay, by the same reason that he is the best customer."

To the question: "Is the crank the best pay?" each merchant hesitated. Only two of them were sure he was. The other four were undecided. So it may be left an open question whether the same orderly quality of mind which makes a man insist on getting what he wants, would make a man pay when he gets it.

Sheriff Bean, of Sanderson, is in town on a business trip.

WANTS TO BET JOHNSON WON'T LAST SIX HOURS.
Chicago, Ill., June 28.—Lou Houseman, a former sporting writer, announced today that he had \$10,000 to be placed at one to five that Johnson would not answer the call of "time" for the seventh round of the big fight.

Suicide Statistics Supply Interesting Social Study

DEATH BY POISON TAKES PRECEDENCE.

WHEN the complete statistics of the census of 1910 are finally made public, no set of figures will be scanned with keener interest by the student of social science than those relating to suicide. It is only within the last few years that any serious effort has been made in the United States to gather authoritative data on suicides, so that the study of the extent of self-destruction in America is a far more difficult task than in Europe, where, where the mortality statistics have been kept with the utmost accuracy for more than half a century.

It is a deplorable but generally accepted fact that suicide grows apace with the advance of civilization, and in the most highly cultured sections of the globe and the most enlightened periods of the world's history, the self-destructive is and always has been a conspicuous figure.

This fact was now more clearly proven than in Greece at the height of its fame, where the state maintained a contradictory attitude toward self-destruction. Strabo, the historian, declares that in the country of Coss in 500 B. C. it was an established custom to allow the act of self-destruction to persons who had attained the age of 60, or who had become incapacitated through their infirmities.

In Athens, however, there was a very strong sentiment against self-murder, the ashes of the victim not being allowed to be burned and preserved, as was the custom for distinguished citizens and for those who perished in battle. The Spartans also disapproved of suicide, and it is related that an honorable burial was denied the body of Artemidorus, who sacrificed his life needlessly in battle. On the other hand, this hardy race venerated the ashes of the great lawgiver, Lycurgus, who took his life from patriotic motives when he made a set of laws and enjoined his people to abide by them until his return from a long journey. His sons departed and killed himself, in order that his injunction might be perpetual. The sacrifice resulted in adherence to his edicts for 700 years.

Epidemic in Roman Republic.
In the Roman republic there was never a statute providing for the punishment of those who attempted self-destruction, but at one period of the empire an epidemic of self-slaughter became so general that the emperor Trajan ordered the army to excavate for suicides. The soldiers, considering that the honor and dignity had been touched, began to take their lives by wholesale.

When the edict was sent forth that the bodies of all suicides who committed suicide should be exposed to public view nailed on crosses, the epidemic suddenly died out. That this attitude of Rome was one of expediency and not of moral conviction is proved by the fact that in the colony of Masilia the senate kept a supply of poison which was distributed to applicants for the purpose of suicide if the senate thought the means were sufficient.

The great philosopher, Marcus Aurelius, is said to have declared that "a man had as much right to leave the world as to leave a room filled with Thoroughbred medieval and modern times there has been an ever-increasing sentiment on the part of governments to guard against self-destruction with the same seal as against any other form of murder. It should be mentioned, however, that the great Code Napoleon did not specify suicide as a crime.

Many Ancients Ended Own Lives.

It is a striking fact that ancient history is filled with the names of the most distinguished philosophers, soldiers, statesmen and poets who took their own lives either in old age, when they saw that their mental faculties were failing, or as the result of a defeat in battle or in politics. Three cases of patriotic suicide served to move heroes of the voluntary victims of classic Greece and Rome. Codrus, the last king of Athens, upon being informed by an oracle that victory in the war between the Athenians and the Heraclidae would fall to the nation whose king died in battle, entered the camp of the enemy at night in disguise, took a quarrel with two of the soldiers and was killed by them.

One of the most remarkable suicides of all history was that of Portia, wife of Brutus, who upon learning that her husband had slain himself after the defeat at Philippi, swallowed red hot coals. Another historic instance of double suicide was that of the Roman emperor Nero, who opened his veins and bled to death, and his wife, Paulina, who took her life in the same manner and at the same hour.

Two Jumped From Vesuvius.

History records two instances of men

who have taken their lives by throwing themselves into the jaws of volcanoes—Empedocles, poet and philosopher in the fifth century B. C., who died on Mt. Etna, and an unknown Englishman in 1820 at Mt. Vesuvius. One of the most tragic cases of wholesale suicide ever recorded occurred at the siege of Jerusalem by Titus in 70 A. D., when the defenders of the sacred city, seeing that defeat was inevitable, refused the fortress, led by Eleazar, and there killed themselves.

The suicide of Lord Scarborough in 1727 is tinged with a peculiarly whimsical romance. He could not decide with which of the women to associate and in his hesitancy determined to escape a choice by self-murder. Robert Burton, the author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy," committed suicide by the same method, while he had made as to the date of his death. The same motive prompted the suicide of Jerome Cardan, a noted physician and astrologer of the 16th century.

More Men Commit Suicide.
Statistics of suicide present many strange problems to the scientist who seeks for a cause in every effect. It is found that in many countries the rate of suicide is higher among men than among women, but that the ratio is gradually decreasing, owing to the increased activity of women and the growth of a spirit of independence among them which causes them to share the trials of substance and the battles with circumstances. It is held that men show a stronger tendency toward self-destruction than women because the latter are by nature better able to accommodate themselves to changes of social conditions, and also because their powers of self-sacrifice are greater.

Marriage, celibacy and widowhood in relation to the number of suicides presents an interesting topic. It is found that divorce causes more suicides more frequently than married men; but in Italy, France, Switzerland and Saxony married men often more than unmarried. Widows surpass widowers in frequency of suicide. Divorce causes more suicides than female. The presence of children has been found to affect the suicide rate; they restrain the mother more than the father in marriage. The contrary effect on divorced persons.

European Statistics.
In European cities it has been found that the number of suicides per 100,000 is highest in Sweden, 31.1; in Madrid and two in Lisbon. According to Frederick L. Hoffman, the statistician for one of the largest insurance companies in America, the rate increased from 1850 on figures from 1850 to 1905, the number per 100,000 is as follows: San Francisco, 52.2; Hoboken, 30.2; St. Louis, 27.4; Oakland, 24.9; Chicago, 22.7; New York, 21.8; Philadelphia, 21.2; Milwaukee, 21.8; Newark, 21.6; Cincinnati, 20.6; Indianapolis, 17.6. The average of 50 cities was 17.8. Statistics prove conclusively and overwhelmingly that urban life increases the rate of suicides.

The average annual suicide rate in the countries of the world per 100,000 persons living is given by Barker, showing that Saxony has the highest rate, followed by Denmark with 25.8. Spain makes the best showing, with only 1.4, while Russia and Ireland are close contestants for the honor with 2.9 and 1.7, respectively. The United States shows 1.5, with the Netherlands 3.6; German empire, 14.3; France, 23.6; England and Wales, 6.9; Australia, 8.9, and Italy, 3.7.

Poison Route Most Favored.
According to statistics of the special mortality report of the United States census office, of 20,834 cases of suicide the following methods of inflicting death were shown: Poison, 6,948; hanging, 4,578; hanging, 2,232; asphyxiation, 1,487; cutting, 1,171; drowning, 1,059; jumping from high places, 253; crushing, 87; other methods, 1842.

Few Ever Execute.
Religion always has been a potent factor in checking or encouraging suicide. The history of the Jews shows fewer instances of suicide than the records of any other nation, only nine being recorded in the era embraced by the historical narrative of the bible. The Mohammedans have, likewise, always shown strikingly few instances of self-murder.

The Brahmins, on the other hand, have lauded those who take their lives voluntarily and India's history shows thousands upon thousands who have committed suicide in religious devotion. Not only were the devout Hindus accustomed to throwing themselves in the path of the car of Juggernaut, believing that those whom it crushed were translated immediately into a realm of peace, but the most horrible of their modes of self-sacrifice was the "suttee," where the widow allowed herself to be burned to death on the funeral pyre of her husband.

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Tomorrow—Pure food enforcement.

With the Exchanges

If the present accommodations are inadequate. We agree with The Herald when it says that "such a condition is a disgrace."

HEADING FOR THE BEACH.

From Long Beach (Cal.) Telegram.
In the society notes of the El Paso Herald it is noted that the following persons will soon come to Long Beach from that city to spend the summer: Mrs. W. Winchester Cooley, Miss Lillian Martin, O. A. Danielson and daughter, and Miss Emma Hoffman and Miss Carrie Race.

CHAUTAUQUA FOR CLOUDROFT.

From Alamogordo (N. M.) News.
The El Paso Herald of last Sunday published an editorial concerning a Chautauqua and a summer normal for Cloudcroft. The Herald always has been a most persistent and consistent booster for Cloudcroft.

The Herald worked faithfully and earnestly for the restoration of the resort hotel. From time to time, it has advocated many good things for the improvement and betterment of the place. It would seem to us that this latest suggestion is the best one which has been made thus far.

The establishment of a Chautauqua and a summer normal at Cloudcroft would be good for all the people of El Paso and New Mexico. By this means Cloudcroft would attract many visitors who could not otherwise be appealed to. New Mexico holds a teachers' institute in each county of the territory during every year. This is a condition prevailing in nearly every one of the 32 counties of Texas.—El Paso Herald.

Right you are, neighbor, and if we could have a piece of the comet's tail we would have planted it and shown El Paso high lights until the next comet shows up.

NEED AN ASYLUM OR TWO.

From Mesa (Ariz.) Free Press.

In the El Paso county jail at this time are 11 women "charged with insanity," and six men "held on the same charge." This is the condition prevailing in nearly every one of the 32 counties of Texas.—El Paso Herald.

From which it is evident that a big and wealthy state like Texas is not doing its duty toward the unfortunate. There should be another asylum built

Abe Martin



There's lots o' simple girls in smart gowns. Pinky Kerr is th' only feller I ever seen that played th' accordion without th' tin cup attached.

LETTERS To the HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will not be published where such a request is made.)

TINDER IS A DEPUTY.

El Paso, Texas, June 29.

Editor El Paso Herald:

In justice to Mr. Tinder, I would be glad if you would correct a misstatement in another paper. I sent W. A. Tinder to collect a bill from Dr. Neuschmitt. They had an argument and Neuschmitt swore out a warrant against Tinder for disturbing the peace.

Tinder has a commission as deputy sheriff, given by sheriff Hall in my presence and sworn to in the county clerk's office. By an error the county clerk got his name down as Linder instead of Tinder, hence he was fined on the strength of "being an officer." I went to the sheriff's office and had same straightened out.

R. L. Daniel.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC EXISTS IN NEW YORK

Rockefeller Grand Jury Reports Clubs of Vice—Recommends Supervision of "Managers" Pastors.

New York, N. Y., June 28.—The special grand jury with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as foreman, handed in its report after six months' of investigation holding that "we have found that associations and clubs composed mainly or wholly of those who profited from vice existed and these organizations still exist. These organizations and clubs are analogous to commercial bodies in other fields, which while not directly engaged in commerce, are composed of individuals, some of whom, as individuals, are so engaged."

PASTE THIS LIST IN YOUR HAT.

Traveling El Pasoans Can Get The Herald at Any of These News Stands.

Don't miss The Herald when you are away from home. Clip out this list and look up The Herald agent wherever you are stopping.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Yoma News Co., Hotel Baltimore, Coates House.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Hotel Evans.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—West Hotel.

DENVER, COLO.—Brown Palace, Albany S. Widom, Western News Stands, Katz News Agency, 67th and Champa.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Zorensen and Domestic News Agency, corner 1st avenue South and Washington street; also S. E. corner 2nd avenue and Cherry street.

ACME NEWS CO., W. O. Whitney.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Enquirer News Co. (wagons).

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Hotel St. Francis, United News Agents, 111-2 Eddy street; Golden Gate News Agency, 759 Market.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Independent News Co., Keup News Co. (wagons), Alfred Wilmshus (wagon).

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Frank Pinsky, Rosefield & Hanson—Chas. McGilli.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Louis Book Store, Sam Rosenthal, 326 Houston street.

PORT WORTH—Victor Matchett, 615 E. Belknap street; World News Co., 709 Main street.

DALLAS—M. R. Meyer, 316 Main street; H. R. Turner.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—World News Co. and "32nd Broadway" and 42nd-149.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Geo. Wallace, 102 Royal; World News Co.

MEXICO CITY—The Aztec, Blue Book Store, Am. Photo Co., Ave. San Francisco 25.

PARRA, MEX.—Parral News Co.

CHIHUAHUA, MEX.—Roberto Schneider, Am. Photo and Sta. Co.

NEW YORK—Imperial Hotel, Arthur Hotaling, No. 1 Park Row—Broadway and 32nd—Broadway and 42nd-149.

BROADWAY, Grand Central Station; Henry Schutz, P. O. Times Square.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Raleigh, Ed. Pitt, Columbia News Agency, Henry Stangel (wagons).

CHICAGO, ILL.—Auditorium, Great Northern, Queen City News Stands, Empire News Co. (wagons), Chicago Newspaper Agency, 176 Madison (wagon).

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Bellevue, Quaker News Co., Arthur Hotaling.

PITTSBURG—Lincoln.

RUFFALO—Iroquois.

ST. LOUIS—Planters, Southern, Jefferson.

ATLANTIC CITY—QUAKER NEWS Co., Boardwalk News Co.

J. C. Driscoll, of Baltimore, Md., is here for a two weeks' visit with his brother J. I. Driscoll, deputy district clerk.

Dr. John C. Schuller will leave July 2 for California to spend a two weeks' vacation.